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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VIII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1876. NUMBER 24.

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EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

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Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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THE ALBEMARLE SALOON,

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

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Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whisky, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

The Old Hostler's Experience.

I gits up heah—like good ol' Paul,
Obed'ent to de Mahs'r's call—
To tell my 'sperunce, tell it all!
Ol' Shame's put up;
An' I's led Glory out de stall,
To win de cup.

Den, all yon sinnahs, cl'ar de track!
I's mounted on ol' Glory's back;
Her hufs is gwine ta-click-ta-clack,
Dat's how dey's gwine!
An' satan's rattlin', shacklin' back
Is lef' behin'.

Ah, Christuns; in my foolish days,
I rid de debbil's blooded bays:
Persumpchus Pride an' Worl'ly Ways,
An' made 'em lope;
But now I's turned 'em out to graze
Widout a rope.

Yah! Yah! Oh! how I used to—. Well,
De 'ticlars 'taint no use to tell,
But oncet I rid de road to hell
Wid nar a bit,
An' went two-forty on the shell
Toward de pit.

Like Balaam, when he rid de ass,
I 'sisted on a-trablin' fas'—
But 'twuz a pace 'at c'u'dn't las',
A'n I got th'owed.
I cotch Religion, trottin' pas',
An' back I goed.

An' now I simply 'vises you—
You debbish boys I's talkin' to—
Don't nebber hab a thing to do
Wid satan's hosses;
Dey'll buck an' fling you in de sloo,
Fus' one you crosses.

But git Religion well in han',
An' ride her like a little man—
Dere ain't no hoss in all der lan'
Kin run agin her—
An' you'll come by de jedges' stan'
A easy winner.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

MICHIGAN ROSE.

Two little boys of the street picked up a bunch of Michigan roses, defaced, bruised, trodden on, soiled with dust stains. Some country girl had dropped them from her bosom, for they were from a distance and not seen in any of the florists' shops. To the children they were a miracle of brightness, a revelation of another world, and they stood together on the street as the crowd surged by, earnestly and intently examining the cluster of seven small pink roses and a bud.

A girl passing by, and attracted by the eager and interested look on the children's faces, stopped to inquire what they were talking about.

"What is this? It is a bunch of Michigan roses," said the girl, with a twinkle in her eyes; "and it grows tall, away up to the sky, and all the bush is like this cluster, pink, with yards and yards of flowers."

"Sweet Michigan!" said both boys in the same breath, as the girl went on her way; but from that day forth the search after Michigan possessed these orphan boys.

By great perseverance in sweeping street corners, blacking boots, selling newspapers, and many other bleak little contrivances known only to the children of want and destitution, they got together enough money to buy themselves each a white straw sailor hat with blue ribbon and a little gilt picture of an anchor on one of the streamer and a small picture of a sailing ship on the front. They bought cheap shoes and linen clothes also, through anxiously hoarding and saving of pennies all summer long.

They had picked up all the information they could about "Sweet Michigan," asking the big newsboys in what direction that country lay.

The children could not learn much, but what the little newsboys told them they remembered.

"Did you know," said one bootblack to another, "that Johnny and Sammy are going to immigrate?"

"No; where they goin'?"

"Wall, they're goin' out West, where roses grow, or suthin' of that sort."

"Their heads are kinder cracked, I think it's likely. And 'tain't no wonder, as I knows on. Last winter was a hard un on bigger coves than they be."

"They was always clever creeturs, and busy as the day was long."

"Yes, and the littlest newsboys on the street."

"They're a-goin' to start in the mornin'; we must see 'em off, Bill."

In the morning more than twenty newsboys and sweepers and bootblacks went to see the boys start on their journey.

"We must take a collection for 'em. Pass round the hat, boys."

"No," answered Johnny and Sammy; "we are going to sweet Michigan and sha'n't need any money. Keep it yourselves."

"If you get there before I do, remember me; I'm coming, too," sang out Josh Bates.

"We will."

The boys got aboard a Western express; their friends waved their hats and gave them a cheerful farewell; the train was off; Johnny and Sammy had started on their new lives.

"Tickets, boys," said the conductor.

"Yes, sir," responded the children, taking out a neatly folded brown paper from each vest pocket and handing it to the agent. The packages contained exactly fifty cents apiece. They were the remnants of the earnings of Johnny and Sammy. There were four five cent pieces and the rest was in pennies, two and three cent coins. The man looked down into those sunburned, happy faces. He read no story of misgiving there, but a confidence and hope that was pleasant to see.

"Where did you say you were going?"

"Sweet Michigan," lisped the babies together.

"Is this all the money you have?"

"Yes, sir."

"Put it back in your pockets. You are running away, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"I shall have to send you home."

"We're a-goin' home, sir."

"Where are your father and mother?"

"Both dead, sir."

Then the boys told the conductor the story of the rose, and the desire to go into the country of that sweet flower; of the hats, shoes, linen clothes and lastly of the money saved so anxiously and carefully. "And you had better take it, sir, for we sha'n't need it where we're a-goin'."

The loneliness, innocence and youth of the boys touched the heart of the agent.

"How do I know but God's calling them there?" said he to himself. "I am not going to do anything contrary to Him, or go against Him in any way." So he took two tickets and wrote on them:

"ERIE—Pass these boys along the line to "Sweet Michigan," and order Lake Shore to do the same. SAM."

So Johnny and Sammy were passed over the route, and their story was borne along with them. Travelers gave them food from their baskets. At night a motherly old lady folded shawls to put under their heads, covered them up and made them go to sleep in seats near her own. Johnny and Sammy really had a glimpse of paradise as they steamed along that day.

In the night the boys awoke and whispered together.

"It's a very good place to be, Sammy."

"Yes; they are all so good to us. They ain't the same kind that used to be in the city."

"I don't know—there's some awful good ones there. There's that girl who told us where the roses grow; there's Josh and the p'licemen was always good to us, and we could sleep in the station when we couldn't sleep anywhere else."

"I don't mean that kind; I mean the swell ones."

"Well, they were pretty good, too, especially on Sunday, Johnny."

"Wall, conductor," said the farmer, "me and Marier must git off at the next station; our ways don't rnn no further together. I'd like to know what becomes of them boys—two children a-goin' to, the Lord knows where. Curus, now, ain't it? Bound to go to sweet Michigan, yet nothin' to go to there as anybody knows on. I'd a-took 'em 'long to Kansas, but Kansas won't do, I'm sure on't. Mark my words, conductor, the Lord's a-takin' on 'em up. And it's time, if I do say it. Good day, conductor; if you ever come our way, call. Boys, when you git hum I want you to drop a line to John Hedley, Onion Creek, Kansas. Good day to all on ye," he nodded to the passengers. "Come along, Marier; we must be a-gittin' hum."

Along the level of the prairie the sun burned red and warm. Acres of wheat were cut and gathered into ricks that looked like little old women with their bonnets on. There were also sweet ricks of pink buckwheat, and the stubble land where the buckwheat had grown was pink, too. A very large orchard of young apple trees was in full bearing. The sunshine falling on the ripening fruit made them seem the yellower, redder and riper. A little rill ran along the roadside for a short distance, then crossed the highway and trickled down a meadow whose greenness showed the second growth of the year. Great flocks of hens, turkeys and ducks gave animation to the farm. The great barn doors were wide open, and out of them issued the sweet scent of newly cut clover and timothy. Across the road, opposite the barn, a fine herd of cows waited to be milked. They stood quietly chewing the cud as Johnny and Sammy came to the yard by the roadside where they were.

"Will they hurt us, Sammy?"

"No; they are gentle things; I know by their pretty eyes."

The farmhouse was a pleasant building a story and a half high. The doors and windows were open. The path that led from the house to the gate was bordered with camomile and China asters, with some bright nasturtiums. Run over the portico of the front door there crept a magnificent vine of Michigan rose. Its time of blossoming was long since past, but a few clusters starred the green boughs. Both boys saw it, and recognized the flowers at once.

"It is the place!" exclaimed the boys. "Sweet Michigan!" and opening the gate they walked into the yard. They rapped on the open door, and a sad looking woman advanced to meet them.

"Come in, children," she said, very gently and sweetly.

"Is it the place?" inquired Johnny and Sammy.

"Yes, I think so."

"We are so glad to get here." Then in answer to her question they told their oft-repeated story: "But we were so glad when we saw the rose."

"Take off your hats and come out to the trough and I will brush your hair and wash your faces, and when father comes in from the field we will have supper."

So when she had washed their faces the boys saw a pet lamb in the yard and wanted to play with it. Mr. Laly coming across the field saw the little lads, and wondered whose children they were. His wife met him at the gate and told him what they had told her. "An I I think, husband, God has sent us something to love. They can never be like our own dear children, I know, but it is so lonesome."

"They must be queer little fellows, Sally. You say it was the rose that brought them to the door?"

"Yes; the same slip that little Sally brought from mother's and you planted it for her by the portico."

"Well, let us go to supper now. Call the children; if we like them we will keep them."

Johnny and Sammy never before saw real plenty. The loaf of bread, delicious butter, cream and peaches, the cake and honey were all new. The affluence of the farmer's house astonished them. In the buttery they saw long, shining rows of milkpans, full to the brim, rolls of butter ready for market, and baskets of eggs.

"So, boys," said Farmer Laly, after supper, "you thought you would come out here and live by the Michigan rose?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you like it, do you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you can live here if you want to."

"Forever?"

"Yes. You can call Aunt Sally there mother, and if you like me for a father you can call me so. Now, boys, I am going to milk the cows; come and see them."

The winter had been one of sickness among children; diphtheria and scarlet fever robbed many a home of its little ones. Among those most afflicted were Mr. and Mrs. Laly. Of their three children not one survived. This it was that made their hearts so tender to the strangers who came seeking sweet Michigan. From that day forth they became Johnny and Sammy Laly. Aunt Sally taught them to read. In their sweet home we leave them, thinking that thereto they were guided by some angel of the Lord, perhaps little Sally herself, and a crushed cluster of withering Michigan roses.

The Squirrel's Duet.

The red and gray squirrels do not lay by winter stores; their cheeks are made without pockets and whatever they transport is carried in their teeth. They are more or less active all winter, but October and November are their festive months. Invade some butternut or hickorynut grove on a frosty October morning, and hear the red squirrel beat the "juba" on a horizontal branch. It is a most lively jig, what the boys call a "regular break-down," interspersed with squeals and snickers and derisive laughter. The most noticeable peculiarity about the vocal part of it is the fact that it is a kind of duet. In other words, by some ventriloquial trick he appears to accompany himself, as if his voice split up, a part forming a low gutteral sound, and a part a shrill nasal sound.

A CURIOSITY.—A great curiosity on exhibition in Baltimore, says the Norristown *Herald*, is a cat with three legs. This is an improved sort of cat, and more desirable than the four-legged breed; but what this country wants in that line is a cat with no legs—one that will be unable to get over four fences and several yards away before the miserable you heave at it strikes the shed where it was sitting and singing only a second before.

A Scottish Loaf Factory.

St. James street, Paisley Road, Glasgow, is only a few blocks from West Scotland street, Kinning Park, and is very like it, except that a deep railway cutting occupies the wide space in the middle of the street. Here, on the corner of a cross street, is a large bakehouse, or, as it is sometimes called, a "loaf factory," and known by its sign as the "Works and Registered Office of the United Co-operative Baking Society, limited." The plant includes a two story stone bakehouse, storehouses, offices and a stable, and occupies a part of a large lot of land fronting on two streets. On entering the street door, one is shown up a steep wooden stair to a box of a room called the office, on the second floor, where the manager of the works may be found. He readily and gladly offers to show the establishment in all its details, which are simple enough. Up stairs is a large storeroom crowded with bags of flour from France and Canada. Below is the bakehouse, just like many another bakehouse, except that there is no machinery of any kind. Here we find fifteen men, stirring and mixing the great masses of dough with their hands and arms alone. Machinery may do it better elsewhere, but nowhere could one find more thoroughness and cleanliness. A long range of ovens fills one side of the bakeroom, and from one of these a man is skillfully drawing huge blocks of loaves. A boy with a brush dipped in cold water paints the top of each loaf as it comes out, giving it a glistening brown color that makes the bread very attractive. Other men are breaking up the blocks of bread into single loaves and packing them into wooden trays. The trays, when filled with their fragrant loads, are taken away to a large paved room opening by wide doors upon St. James street. Here we see them packed into the society's wagons ready for delivery on the morrow. The wagons are closed tight against the rain, and provided with doors at the end and blinds at the front. The manager remarks that they want more room. The business is growing rapidly, and they will soon be obliged to extend their buildings over the rest of their lot of land. At the manager's request, before leaving, we visit the stables, and see the fourteen horses that are needed to deliver this daily bread.

After all, this is only a rather large loaf factory; it does not present any special features of mechanical interest, but as a commercial experiment it is well worth our attention. Every morning the five wagons start out with sixteen thousand loaves of good bread, and supply thirty-eight retail co operative stores, located within fifteen miles of Glasgow, with enough for the regular demands of their members. There is also a "bread-room" or shop attached to the works, where the bread is sold at retail to the general public. The sixteen thousand loaves sent out by the teams are consigned to the stores at a fixed price per pound, and are wholly consumed by the people dealing at these stores. Each store takes all it can conveniently sell, and pays cash for the bread every week; and to allow a profit, there is a discount of ten per cent. on all purchases. Besides this, there is a strict account kept of all the purchases made by each society, precisely as the individual member keeps an account of his purchases at the store by means of the tin tokens. The chief point of interest in this matter is in the fact that these works are maintained by a federation of co-operative societies. Thirty societies have shares in the United Co-operative Baking Society—in other words, own it. The remaining eight societies that are supplied with the bread are not members of the federation, and do not hold shares, though they have more or less money loaned to the baking society. All, from Anderston to Whiteinch, supply their members with good wholesome bread, fresh every day, and at the regular market rate. Each society gets the trade discount of ten per cent. and a bonus or extra profit on its purchases, and each receives interest on its loans and shares as capital in the factory.—*Scribner for November.*

A Terrible Explosion.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Calcutta writes as follows: The river Hooghly was the scene of a terrible accident. Last year the ship British Viceroy sunk at her moorings off the strand road, within two hundred yards of the crowded streets in the business quarter of the town. The wreck impeded the navigation, and the torpedo commission undertook to blow it up. Two fruitless attempts were made. A torpedo boat containing one thousand pounds of gunpowder was anchored on the spot, preparing for a third attempt. Sergeant Harrison, royal engineers, and thirteen natives were on board.

About two o'clock Harrison was seen hammering a wooden plug with a fuse through it into an iron cylinder containing four hundred pounds of powder. He called for some melted wax to make the plug watertight. A native melted some wax in an iron ladle over a fire in the jolly boat alongside, and handed the ladle to Sergeant Harrison, who twice again called for more. As the ladle was being handed to him for the third time an explosion occurred. No traces have been found of Harrison and eight of the crew. Four others and some persons in neighboring boats and on shore were injured, and one is since dead. Together with two hundred pounds of powder, blown uninjured into the strand road, half a human trunk was found and a head in Hare street. Fragments of flesh and limbs and pieces of iron were scattered along the strand. All the windows in the vicinity were broken and some walls cracked, but no very serious damage was done to property.

The torpedo boat sunk at once. Until it is raised it is impossible to say whether the whole cargo of powder in the hold exploded, but probably not, or the damage would have been much more serious. The total killed consists of Sergeant Harrison and eight natives. There were twelve natives injured, one of whom has died in the hospital.

Misspent Evenings.

The boy who spends an hour of each evening lounging idly on the street corners, wastes in the course of a year three hundred and sixty-five precious hours, which, if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any of the familiar sciences. If in addition to wasting an hour each evening he spends ten cents for a cigar, which is usually the case, the amount thus worse than wasted would pay for ten of the leading periodicals of the country. Boys, think of these things. Think of how much time and money you are wasting, and for what? The gratification afforded by the lounge on the corner or the cigar is not only temporary but positively hurtful. You cannot indulge in them without seriously injuring yourselves. You acquire idle and wasteful habits, which will cling to you with each succeeding year. You may in after life shake them off, but the probabilities are that the habits thus formed in early life will remain with you to your dying day. Be warned, then, in time and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever, you will improve each passing one and thereby fit yourself for usefulness and happiness.

The Origin of the Great Lakes.

At the meeting of the Scientific Association in Buffalo a paper was read by Prof. J. S. Newberry attempting to explain the origin of the great lakes of this country. He states that the sequence of events in the formation of the great lakes seems to have been somewhat as follows:

1. The Laurentian belt north of the great lakes, which has been a land surface since the beginning of the Palæozoic era, was formerly a high mountain range, the degradation of which has supplied the mechanical materials which compose the sheets of Palæozoic rock that surround it. The erosion of these highlands has continued uninterruptedly till the present day, and was specially rapid during the period.

2. Previous to the glacial period, the elevation of this portion of the continent was considerably greater than now, and it was drained by a river system which flowed at a much lower level than at present. At that time our chain of lakes—Ontario, Erie and Huron—apparently formed portions of the valley of a river which subsequently became the St. Lawrence, but which then flowed between the Adirondacks and Appalachians, in the line of the deeply buried channel of the Mohawk, passing through the trough of the Hudson, and emptying into the ocean eighty miles southeast of New York. Lake Michigan was apparently then a part of a river course which drained Lake Superior and emptied into the Mississippi, the straits of Mackinaw being not yet opened.

3. With the approach of the cold period local glaciers formed on the Laurentian mountains, and, as they increased in size, gradually crept down on to, and began to excavate the plateau which bordered on the west and south. The excavation of our lake basins was begun, and perhaps in large part effected, in this epoch.

4. As the cold increased and reached its maximum degree a great ice sheet was formed by the enormously increased and partially coalescing glaciers of the former epoch. This many lobed ice sheet, or compound glacier, moved radiatingly from the south, southwest and western slopes of the Canadian highlands; its Ohio lobe reaching as far south as Cincinnati. The effect of this glacier upon Lake Erie and Lake Ontario would be to broaden their basins by impinging against and grinding away, with inconceivable power, their southern margins.

5. With the amelioration of the climate the widespread ice sheet of the period of intensest cold became again local glaciers, which completed the already begun work of cutting out the lake basins. At first the glacier, which had before flowed over the watershed in Ohio, was so far reduced as to be unable to overtop its summit, but, deflected by it, it flowed along its base, spending its energies in cutting the shallow basin in which Lake Erie now lies.

6. The melting of the glaciers was accompanied, perhaps occasioned, by a sinking of the continent, which progressed until the waters of the Atlantic flowed up the valley of the St. Lawrence to Kingston, and up the Ottawa to Arnprior. The valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Hudson were connected by way of Lake Champlain, and thus the highlands of New England were left as an island. It is also possible that the sea water penetrated to the lake basin through the valley of the Mohawk and through that of the Mississippi, but of this we have no evidence in the presence of marine fossils in the surface deposits. The great area of excavation in which the lakes lie was probably at this time filled to the brim with ice-cold fresh water.

A Bride's Trousseau.

A modiste is furnishing the trousseau for a Michigan bride, daughter of an ex-governor, and is also making dresses for the bride's mother and the bridesmaids, and it is really a rare treat just to look at such artistically elegant garments. The bride has seventeen dresses, blissful soul, and they each have equal attractions, so if one should try to describe the prettiest she could not possibly make up her mind which it should be. The bridal dress of heavy white silk is embroidered with leaves of white jet, which looks like frostwork, and is exquisitely decorated with fringes of orange blossoms.

A lovely dress of light blue brocade and silk is made with a polonaise, which is draped with charming grace, and trimmed with rich Valenciennes lace, plaitings of silk and satin of the same shade. The underskirt is trimmed in a novel manner, bands or lapels of alternate silk and satin, edged with two styles of fringes, falling over a knife plaited flounce of silk. Very large flowers are used for decoration. An elegant wrapper of white crepe delaine is made simply in the Gabrielle style, and trimmed with torchon lace, which is wrought by hand with cardinal silk. The street costumes are simple but extremely elegant, and the reception dresses are superb.

Among the outside garments is a very handsome mantle of black cloth, trimmed with heavy jet braid. Jet is said to be in great favor once more, and, indeed, the streets of Paris have never ceased to sparkle with it, though we have been considering it decidedly *passee* here. The opera, cloak of a heavy white silk called faconne, is made in the mantle style, with two large square pockets on either side, and trimmed with a border of needlework in lovely shaded tints and a superb fringe.

The undergarments fairly take one's breath away with admiration, they are so rich and dainty—the silken hose being embroidered in colors to match each costume.

A Test Case.

Some time ago Mrs. Marcus Stanly, of New York, sued for the recovery of $11,000 rent alleged to be due for the occupation of premises. The lessee of the premises was John Chamberlain, and the annual rental was $10,000. The suit was tried in the Monmouth county (N. J.) court, and the defense offered was that the premises were used for gambling purposes, and that as the purpose of occupation was illegal the plaintiff could not recover. The jury decided in favor of Chamberlain.

The case was again brought before Judge Scudder at the Monmouth county court on a motion of the plaintiff's counsel for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence. Judge Scudder said: "The jury has a right to take the statements of either side as true, but the defendant Chamberlin has sworn that the gambling apparatus in the house was the property of plaintiff, and that William C. Traphagen, who was their confidential agent, continued to let the house to the defendant Chamberlin while the plaintiff and her husband were in Europe. I therefore think the jury were clearly warranted in their conclusion that the plaintiff knew and sanctioned the purposes for which the house was used. That under the common law a gaming house is a public nuisance." The judge added he thought the jury did their simple duty in finding the verdict they did. It was a struck jury selected from among the best men in the county, and they were only a short time in reaching their conclusion. He denied the motion. The only appeal is to the general term of the supreme court.

Charley Ross Again.

There is no longer any room for surprise at anything which may come to light concerning the Charley Ross case. So many incredible things have happened already in connection with it that we have come to regard anything as possible, and pretty nearly anything as probable. The abduction of the child was in many ways inexplicable in the first place. The large number of apparently stolen children closely resembling Charley Ross, who were found in various places, was astonishing. The tragic death of Mosher and Douglas, and the fruitless confession of one of them, made a story which would never have been accepted in a work of fiction as even tolerably probable, and now nothing that can happen ought to surprise any person who is familiar with the history of the case. The story which comes from Philadelphia is a strange one, however; and if it is true there is reason even now to hope that the lost boy may be recovered, and that the men and women who have had charge of him may be punished. The story is vague still, and its outlines need filling up, but in the main it is sufficiently consistent to be true.

Nelson Parker, of Harrisburgh, Pa., a colored man, was sent to prison several years ago for negotiating a forged note, given to him by some traveling venders of medicines. In prison he received some hundreds of letters from the medicine peddlers, some of which have been shown in court, and if these letters are genuine their writers are undoubtedly the men who have control of Charley Ross. Parker revealed his knowledge of the matter to the police, and after tracking the suspected men for many months and learning what was to be learned with respect to their performances in the past, detectives have arrested them. Whether or not there is sufficient evidence for their conviction, or sufficient clew to the present situation of the boy to enable the police to find him, cannot be known as yet; but the letters discovered, together with the evidence of other kinds collected, leave little room for doubt that the right men have been secured. It appears that Westervelt was justly convicted of complicity in the crime, and that the boy is probably alive still somewhere in Pennsylvania. This is the substance of what the letters show, if they are genuine, and this may prove to be much or little, according to circumstances.

In this instance, as in others connected with this case, contradiction follows closely upon the heels of discovery, and a letter has been published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* the writer of which declares that he is a relative of Mosher; that Charley Ross is not in Pennsylvania, but in Indiana; that he was not taken for the sake of extorting money, but for other reasons; and that he will be returned to his father as soon as the person having him in charge can be assured that no questions will be asked.

The most that can be said of all this is that it affords another chance for the recovery of the kidnapped child, and even in so slender a cause it hope the public will rejoice with the stricken father of the lost boy.—*Evening Post.*

Fashion Notes.

Red lace has been imported.

Belt buckles are reappearing.

Flower ornaments are in vogue.

Sailor suits remain in favor for boys.

Polonaises are worn by girls of all ages.

Much handsome embroidery is seen on cloth.

Handkerchiefs with scolloped edges are in style.

Ostrich feathers are but sparingly used on bonnets.

The "Edna" is a stylish sleeve, close-fitting, and in coat shape.

Velvet, plush and silk are the materials in favor for millinery.

Basques are to be seen with Franklin vests and swallow tail backs.

Ladies' flannel skirts, ready-made, range in price from $3 upward.

Passementerie trimmings are brought out in handsomer patterns than ever.

Elaborate colored clocks are to be seen at the sides on children's stockings.

Henrietta cloth still remains one of the leading materials for deep mourning costumes.

Stockings for children are all to be of one color, to match the costume wore with them.

A fishwife's costume, introduced in England, for little girls, has become very popular.

Unbleached hose, finished with embroidery on the front and sides, are now in unusual demand.

Very young children's bonnets are made in black velvet, trimmed with muslin embroidery.

The chief feature of little girls dresses is a bodice and skirt cut in one with an utter disregard of the waist.

A shower of rice and slippers is the proper thing at London weddings now; the revival of an old time custom.

The lower hem to crape veils in deep mourning is a quarter of a yard deep, but the hem at the top is quite narrow.

A new feature in millinery is the introduction of tulle and crepe lisse ruchings, which fill in the low brims in front.

Linen collars and cuffs are furnished with bright blue and scarlet designs; some showing stars, others dots, or straight lines.

Burgoyne's Campaign of 1777.

J. T. Headley, in the *Galaxy* for November, writes as follows: He had a picked army to begin with—7,000 regular troops, nearly 2,000 Canadians, besides a cloud of Indian warriors to reconnoiter in the front and hang on his wings, and took every precaution and watched all the details of the movement with sleepless vigilance. He knew if he reached Albany and the British force in New York could break through the barriers of the Highlands and join him there, a cordon of posts would be established from the St. Lawrence to New York, dividing the Eastern from the Middle and Southern colonies, and then the struggle would be virtually ended. He had served here in the beginning of the rebellion, and had returned home dissatisfied with the manner in which the war was carried on. He saw that while the two extremities were united, and men and material could be transported from one to the other without obstruction, the English government would break down financially before we were half ready to give up the struggle. The first three orders are dated "River Bouquet," but on the twenty-sixth of June Burgoyne set sail for Crown Point, and never did Lake Champlain witness such an imposing pageant. The number of boats requisite to carry 11,000 or 12,000 men, besides horses and cattle and provisions and cannon and munitions of war, covered the water almost from shore to shore. Led by vessels of war and followed by a crowd of camp followers, men and women, the thousands of oars flashing together in the sunshine, he swept on under the summer sky, with banners screaming and amid peals of triumphant music. From the scattered clearings that peeped out from the forest clad shores the farmers watched his progress with sinking hearts.

The Sheriff and the Bees.

In all the Crooked river district nobody had such success with bees as did Uncle Tim. He knew how to feed them, how to care for them, and how to realize the largest possible amount of honey from their labors. Some of his best hives were of his own construction, from which he could extract neatly filled boxes of the delicious sweet without disturbing the workers. In fact, Tim.'s honey paid the larger part of his store bills, besides giving him an occasional bit of loose change in case of emergency.

Eleazer Holman was a money lender, accommodating the poor farmers of that section of Oxford county with loans of money at exorbitant rates of interest, and on ample security. A bill of sale of personal property was the security he generally demanded. Once upon a time Holman lent Uncle Tim. Smith fifty dollars, and took, to secure the note, a bill of sale of a pair of young oxen. The note was for sixty-five dollars. The money lender required that much bonus.

As Uncle Tim.'s note approached maturity a cattle distemper broke out in the Crooked river district, and his young oxen were taken sick and died. So when the note became due, the pledged security was *non est*. Holman went for his money, and could not get it. The loss of the oxen had been a sore trial to Uncle Tim., not only stripping him at once of their money value, but depriving him of their labor in the very busiest part of the season. He could not possibly raise the money. His creditor must wait. But this was not Eleazer Holman's style. More than once he had taken the cow from a half-starving family in satisfaction of his claim. Be sure he would have his pound of flesh if he could get it. He sued the note, and got judgment, and then he went over to the river to see what he could seize. He overlooked Uncle Tim.'s premises, outside and in (it was mid autumn), and the only thing he could find which the law would allow him to take from the family, was ten hives of honey; but that was all sufficient. He at once proceeded to get out the necessary writ, and the deputy sheriff, Winthrop Baldtop, went over to serve it and take the property.

Baldtop was a heartless fellow, who never allowed any sentiment of humanity to interfere with the prompt discharge of his duty. He alighted at Uncle Tim.'s door and announced his business, at the same time exhibiting the order of seizure.

"All right," said Uncle Tim. "There they be, right out back o' the shed. It's kind o' hard, but I don't s'pose I can help it."

"Not very well," returned Baldtop, with professional dignity. "An execution on a judgment of our supreme court is not a thing to be got over very easily."

Then the sheriff went out back of the shed, where were the ten beehives, arranged on low benches under a row of apple trees. He took a look at the property. The bees were very lively, moving out and in, evidently hard at work. Then he looked at his writ. Certainly this was the property he was to take.

"There they be," said Uncle Tim. "Lug 'em off, if you must."

Uncle Tim. went up to one of the largest hives, and tapped upon it with his finger. The bees would not harm him. They knew him; but a few of the more earnest ones flew uncomfortably near to the sheriff, and he drew back in alarm.

"Look here," said Baldtop, desperately, "you must bring some brimstone, and we'll kill these bees. I shall never be able to take them as they are."

"Goodness gracious!" cried Uncle Tim. "Does the law give you liberty to kill my bees? I tell you, there they be. Why don't you lug 'em off? Jest you kill one of 'em, and I'll know what the law is!"

And as Uncle Tim. spoke, in high dudgeon, he smote the large hive energetically. Out came the startled bees in a cloud, and Winthrop Baldtop turned to flee. The bees saw a man fleeing, and they took him for a mischief maker. They made for him. Mercy! how that deputy sheriff did run! and the faster he ran, and the more wildly he beat his hands about his head, the more sharply did the bees sting him. He reached his wagon, and cast off the hitching rein, and not until he had gained the top of Upton's sand hill did the torments forsake him. He reached his own village looking like a tattooed man, with his face and head about twice their normal size.

Of course the story got wind, and people were wicked enough to feel glad that Holman and Baldtop had for once got worsted in their utterly heartless, grasping crusade. That evening a few well meaning men went over to the Crooked river district and paid Uncle Tim. cash for his honey; and he took it all out—every pound—and let them carry it away, knowing very well that with care he could so feed his bees for the rest of the season that they would safely weather the winter.

The Story of a Robbery.

A stage coach was robbed of $64,000 in gold, in 1870, by five men, who buried the plunder, agreeing to return and get it after the search was over. They were so closely watched, however, that they dare not go near the place; and lately four of them met in San Francisco. They were penniless, and in order to get the money with which to make the journey to Idaho, they made George H. Bailey a partner, he furnishing the needed cash. On arriving at the place where they had buried the gold, they sa

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Nov. 29, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication We require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter

TELL US WHERE IS THE "REFORM"?

Does anybody remember what the Democrats were talking about at the beginning of the campaign, or last month, or even two weeks ago? It was "reform," and "uprising of the people," a rebuke to incapacity, a protest against misgovernment, that we were going to see; it was all going to be written so clearly in the election returns that no man could fail to see it.

Well, the election is over, the general result is before us, and what is its meaning? We do not now speak of the Presidential contest, which a few fraudulent votes in an obscure corner of Louisiana or Florida may carry for the Democrats. The Republican party can afford to lose the Presidency, and yet claim a victory worth more than all the offices and all the patronage in the United States. We have only to point to the names of the States that have given Republican majorities and contrast them with the States that have gone Democratic, to disperse forever the foolish boasting which has been made the basis of this whole campaign.

Is that an uprising of an indignant and righteous people which sweeps the country, nearly every State, from Texas to Virginia, and stopped palsied and abject at the time where freedom formerly marked its boundary? Do all the reforming majorities live under the fervent sun of the cotton field and the cane brake, and are the granite hills and the prairies of waving grain the homes of corruption? Is Georgia, or Mississippi, or Arkansas the stronghold of patriotism, and are they the enemies of the country who live in Iowa, Maine and Pennsylvani? Nay, even is the politi honesty of New York to be found South of the Harlem River among the classes of Tammany, and is the whole broad area outside inhabited by three and a half millions of public plunderers or sharers of the spoils?

Step out and answer, ye eloquent orators, who inveighed again-t corruption in office and against all the manifold iniquities of the Administration. You have won Missouri and lost Illinois Contrast the two States in point of energy, intelligence and social and political progress. You carried Arkansas and lost Kansas, carried Georgia and lost Rhode Island. Set the two lists of States side by side, and then get up and say the States that have voted the Republican ticket are ignorant and retrogressive States, while the Democratic States are the strong holds of Reform! Dare you do it?

THE GALAXY:—The December number is a superb one. It contains more than the usual variety of entertaining and suggestive matter. Among its contributors are the ablest and best in the country. George Lowell Austin reviews the ancient story of Aspasia, and endeavors to vindicate the fair helpmeet of Pericles from the imputations she has rested under for more than two thousand years. Rev. Dr. Herrick of Constantinople contributes a sketch upon the geographical, political, and commercial aspect of the Turkish capital, predicting sor it a wonderful future, which promises to dawn as soon as it is relieved from Turkish rule. Mr. G. C. Mason gives some account of a rare collection of paintings by the old masters, which was brought from Paris to America during the French revolution. Dr. F. M. Coan has something to say about the people and pictur s seen in the art department of the Centennial, from which he concludes that American culture is in highest esteem among the nations who know least of Americans. The departments of current gossip, science and book reviewee are well edited.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY;—The December Atlantic contains An Ode for the Fourth of July, 1876, by James Russell Lowell, which occupies nearly seven pages; a group of Poems by T B Aldrich; a brilliant discussion of Daniel Deronda, in the form of a conversation, by Henry James, Jr.; an amusing story entitled The Canvasser's Tale, by Mark Twain: a paper on Municipal Indebtedness, by Charles Hale; some Crumbs of Travel, by J W De Forest; a sketch of A Colorado Road, by H. H.; a graphic description of Sir William Phips's Attack on Quebec, by Francis Parkman; and further installments of The American, Old Woman's Gossip, and Characteristics of the International Fair; making a capita number.

The Republicans in New York came up to the city with 50,000 majority They were overcome by the roughs, led by the notorious gambler JOHN MORRISSEY—the same mass of corruption and crime that TWEED used to enable him to rob the people. Is this a result for conscientious democrats to rejoice at?

POLK, TAYLOR and BUCHANAN were minority Presidents. In 1860 DOUGLAS received a larger popular vote than BRECKENRIDGE, yet the latter had more electoral votes than DOUGLASS.

GOV. BROGDEN has appointed Hon. W. T. FAIRCLOTH Supreme Court Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge SETTLE.

The Legislature convened on the 20th. It stands, in the Senate 38 Democrats to 10 Republicans, and in the House 83 Democrats to 35 Republicans.

TILDEN voted for himself, HAYES did not.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

We still believe that a "fair count' will make the electoral vote thus:

HAYES.		TILDEN.	
California	6	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	6
Florida	4	Connecticut	6
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Iowa	11	Georgia	11
Kansas	5	Indiana	15
Louisiana	8	Kentucky	12
Maine	7	Maryland	8
Massachusetts	14	Mississippi	8
Michigan	11	Missouri	15
Minnesota	4	New Jersey	9
Nebraska	3	New York	35
Nevada	3	North Carolina	10
New Hampshire	5	Tennessee	12
Ohio	25	Texas	8
Pennsylvania	29	Virginia	11
Rhode Island	5	West Virginia	5
South Carolina	7		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
Oregon	3		
Hayes	185	Tilden	184

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The following is the vote so far as received:

	Lindsey.	Yeates.	Settle.	Vance.
Pasquotank	1154	843	1220	847
Perquimans	992	833	1016	824
Camden	544	682	553	680
Beaufort	1528	1708	1546	1686
Pamlico	498	738	516	742
Martin	1132	1333	1149	1316
Pitt	1898	2136	1894	2125
Hertford	1086	998	1095	1008
Gates	511	945	497	961
Bertie	1522	1051	1666	1120
Currituck	391	968	591	974
Chowan	792	641	805	620
Hyde	646	744	655	939
Tyrrell	249	535	251	546
Washington	971	688	1005	976
Dare	210	308		
	14154	15361		

Yeates carried the District by 1207 majority and Vance by 893.

THE METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments of this District for the year 1877:

B F Woodard, Presiding Elder. Murfreesboro, P C Woodard; Northampton; J Q Rhodes; Meherrin, W P Jordan Bertie, R N Brooks, one to be supplied Hertford and Edenton, J L Garrett and W O Waggoner; Pasquotank, M S Golona; Elizabeth City, William McGee; Suffolk, J C Martin; Gates, T H Campbell and S H Johnson; Southampton, J W Compton; North Southampton, J P Woodward; Chuckatuck, C E Hobday; Camden, B F Tennille; Dare, to be supplied; President of Wesleyan Female College, W G Starr.

We are sometimes asked the question "Will there be another war?" We answer no. There isn't a JAMES BUCHANAN in the Presidential Chair. Let no body be needlessly alarmed. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES will be inaugerated. It will be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws, and without any trouble or disorder. When the 4th of March arrives the hot headed advisers of revoluiion will find themselves without a following

And all Israel from Dan to Beersheba, knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the Lord.—*Raleigh News.*

And Samuel arose and went to Eli and said, "Here am I, for thou didst call me." And he answered, "I called not my son; lie down again." So Samuel went and lay down in his place. 1 *Samuel* III *Chapter.*

For years the Democrats of North Carolina have promised great things for the people if they would only install them into power. Well, they now have a Constitution of their own framing and have got full control of the Legislature. We hope they will redeem their pledges

Because of our limited space we are unable to publish the Message of Gov. BROGDEN. It is a sensible and pratical document. He makes some suggestions to the Legislature which that body would do well to act upon.

There is no change in the political situation. There is some excitement in the "doubtful States" but we believe it will all end right. Let all keep cool.

TILDEN only carried Connecticut by 1748 majority. The Legislature has been carried by the Republicans.

HAYES carried Kansas by over 40,000 majority.

Congress meets on Monday.

The Career of Andrew Johnson.

This statesman and patriot has passed away, but his deeds will live after him. What a commentary is his fame on the advantages of an American citizen? Unlettered and unaided, relying upon himself, he advanced step by step from the lowest station in life, to the highest office in the gift of the American people. All this was accomplished by unswerving integrity, dauntless courage, and persevering research. By the exercise of the principles, it is in the power of any poor and friendless boy to attain the same grand result. The same success is attainable in the commercial world as in the political, as is proven in the case of Dr. TUTT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS, de, conscious of their value, labored patiently, and to day no medicine has taken so firm a hold on the public estimation as his Liver Pills. They stand ed the topmost round of the healing ladder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 6.

Finance Report of Pasquotank county for the Fiscal year end-Aug. 31, 1876.

To the Board of Commissioners;

Gentlemen;—Your Committee appointed to settle with the county officers and report on the financial condition of the county beg leave to report:

We find J T Price, late Sheriff, charged as follows:

With county taxes	4011.34
With school taxes	2351.32
With special taxes	680.34
He reports receipts on purchases	454.36
" " " licenses	233.00
Total,	$7730.36

For this he has accounted as follows

Paid county Treasurer in county orders	4359.90	
Ins chool orders	964.67	
In coupons	233.73	
In errors in taxes	522.86	
In abatements allowed	174.04	
221 insolvent polls	442.01	
Paid Commissioners	322.01	7319.22
		411.14

The Sheriff claims that there is an error in settlement with the Treasurer covering this ballance.

Upon examination of the accounts of Thomas Meads, Treasurer, we find that he has received as follows;

From Sheriff in county orders	4659.60
" " in school orders	964.67
" " in coupons	233.73
" " State (lunatics)	200.00
" " school	219.92
For rent of court ho se	50.00
" " of lot in E City	18.00
For sale of old stove	6.00
For rent of Harber shop	10.00
From Miles Weithurst	48.00
From Clerk	40.33
From Register	35.15
From corporation of E City	6.00
Bal on hand from last year	107.91
Bal on hand school fund	411.29
	7211.50

He has presented vouchers as follows:

County orders	5055.10	
School orders and interest	1554.64	
Coupon orders and interest	233.80	
Costs of collection from State	42 00	
Physician's fees in lunatics	25.00	
Repairs of lot in E City	4.15	
Commissions on county at 3 per cent	174.02	
" do on school at 5 per cent	89.79	
Bal on last year com school	42.10	
	7211.50	

All the vouchers have been itemized by the Treasurer in his report which is on file in the Commissioner's office. All the orders and coupons have been cancelled and are also on file.

EXPENSES, &c.

Your Committee find that orders have been issued during the year as follows;

For provisions, clothing, &c., for Poor House,	1358.92	
For wood for Poor House	381.34	
" coffins for paupers	47.00	
" poll inspector for elections	129.90	
" registrars	50.90	
" township trustees & listing taxes, &c.	223.32	
For officers attending Courts, &c.	165.00	
" " fees in State cases	146,15	
" " dismissed cases	82.00	
" counsel fees in Injunction	400.00	
" costs in "	30.00	
J T Price for revising tax lists	60.00	
" for taking prisoners to Penitentiary, recommended by Pool and Whedbee	94.50	
To J T Price for serving notices on jurors, election officers, &c.	117.40	
To J T Price for fuel furnished the Courts	9.05	
To J T Price for stationery furnished Courts	5.75	
To J T Price for services at two Courts	100.00	
To Mi es Commander for transcribing, recommended by Solicitor & Judge	515.10	
Paid T P Wilcox bal due on transcribing	250.20	
Pd T P Wilcox issuing notices	4.85	
" " making out tax list 1876	150.00	
Paid lunatics	300.00	
" rent of Court House	333.33	
" coroner's inquest of L Halstead	38.80	
" County Examiners	12.00	
" orders issued for abat em't of taxes	12.25	
" Finance Committee of 1875	80.30	
" expenses of jail	291.78	
" taking school census	22.16	
" blanks for Registers office	6.00	
" " Clerk's "	33.80	
" " Sheriff	34.00	
" stationery for offices	54.27	
" P John for printing, advertising,	73.25	
" " report of 1875	39.90	
" " setting with Sheriff,		
Treasurer, attending to poor house and making out school fund reports	26.50	
Paid J M Jackson assisting in jury lists	4.00	
Paid W W Kennedy one day on Finance Committee	2.00	
Paid G W Charles for old t wp order	14.00	
" medical attendance on jail	17.50	
" cleaning Court Hou e	3.00	
	$5660.32	

SALARIES,

P John 13 days at $2	26.00	
" 8 days at 1	8.00	38.00
" 2 days at F'd Education	4.00	
G W Brothers 14 days at $2	28.00	
" 8 days at 1	8.00	
" 2 days F'd Education	4.00	
" mileage	17.00	57.00
A F Stafford 10 days at $2	20.00	
" 2 days at 1	2.00	
" 1 F'd Education	2.00	
" mileage	24.70	48.70
E Davis 13 days at $2	26.00	
" 8 days at 1	8.00	
" 2 days at 2	4.00	38.00
B B Johnson 13 days at $2	26.00	
" 8 days at 1	8.00	
" 2 days F'l Education	4.00	
" mileage	37.80	74.80
Thos P Wilcox Clerk of Board		40.00
W F Pool Attorney		100.00
Dr J Commander poor l ouse phys'n		72.81
Total Expenses		$6129.03

It will be seen that this amount includes $765 30 for transcribing records, will books, indexing, &c., which were recommended by the Solicitor and the Judge to be done; also $490.00 incurred by the injunction suit. But for these two matters the expenses would have been just these amounts loss.

OUTSTANDING DEBT.

From a careful examination of the Order and Jury Ticket Books your Committee find that there are:

Outstanding County Orders	4871.41
" jury tickets	1116.36
" witness tickets	164.76
" County Bonds & interest due	2800.00
	$8952.23

There are school orders outstanding amounting to about $500,00. If, as the Treasurer alleges, there is $411,14 still due from the late Sheriff, this will nearly cancel them.

P JOHN.
G W BROTHERS,
E DAVIS.
Committee.

The Atlantic for 1877

Will have among its attractions:—

An unusual number of Poems by Longfellow.
Poems by Lowell, Whittier, and Holmes.
A New Story, in three parts, by T. B. Aldrich
Two Stories in Dramatic form by W. D. Howells.
Frequent contributions from Mark Twain.
Papers on Colonial History by C. F. Adams, Jr.
Descriptions of Egyptian Life by Charles Hale.
Original Music, in each number, by such composers as J K Paine, George L Osgood, Julius Eichberg, Dudly Buck and Francis Boott, with words by some of the most distinguished Atlantic poets.
The Contributor's Club, a new department.

The Atlantic Portraits of

BRYANT AND LONGFELLOW,

These superb life-size portraits are sold only to subscribers to the Atlantic. Price of each, $1 00.

The January Atlantic will be a brilliant number, with contributions by Longfellow, Lowell, Stedman, Aldrich, Bayard Taylor, Howells, James, and Mrs. Kemble; the new Contributor's Club; and a song by Bayard Taylor, with music by John K. Paine.

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Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

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IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
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The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
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Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columb

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1876.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay Line Steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

At 5 of Bleaching is 11½ cts and 5/4 at 45 to 48c.

☞ The farmer that buys his meat has a lesson to learn before he can prosper.

☞ We publish the Methodist Appointments this week. Rev. J C MARTIN'S place here will be filled by Rev. WILLIAM MCGEE, and the Pasquotank Circuit by Rev. M S COLONNA. Rev. J L GRIMSLEY goes to Hertford.

☞ With corn at 35 cents a bushel and cotton in the seed at 2½ cents a pound our farmers are not making fortunes, especially are those not doing so who have cultivated large crops and employed much help.

☞ Let prudent counsel prevail. Let angry feelings subside. Let law and order reign. Let there be peace and quiet. He is the best citizen who does most to secure these results.

☞ It is predicted by some that the approaching winter will be a hard one, but should prove true tens of thousands must suffer. All over the land, in every town and city, there are many, very many ill prepared for the rigors of cold, and if severe and of long duration their sufferings will be great. Let us hope the weather prophets are mistaken.

☞ The bitterness engendered during the heated campaign just closed is gradually subsiding. The Democrats having carried the District and State, are becoming reconciled to their national defeat, and the Republicans, having elected HAYES, are good naturedly acquiescing in the loss of the State. And this is as it should be. Long live the Republic!

☞ How foolish to quarrel with men because they happen to differ with you in opinion. A man who is honest *can't* believe as he pleases. His opinions are formed from evidence that convinces him. His interest, his inclinations, may his desire may be to think and act differently, but as a man of honor he scorns to be a hypocrite, and hence he exercises the moral courage to entertain, avow and defend his principles. This is not only the *right* of every freeman but it is the DUTY of every true man. At least this is our view of the matter.

☞ During the past two weeks we have sent by mail a special notice to many of our subscribers in arrears, asking them to remit. We have had some favorable responses, for which the parties will accept our grateful acknowledgments, but there are still quite a number who have not yet been heard from, and as 1876 is drawing to a close we earnestly hope there will be no more delay in sending the amounts due us. We *must* begin the New Year 1877 on a cash basis. Patrons and friends, help us to do so.

☞ It would appear that the Dismal Swamp Canal has nearly "gone up." At least it has been many weeks since our Boats have been able to pass through it. They are obliged to go round by the Albemarle and Chesapeake. The distance being more than double, they relate in reaching Norfolk and hours in the night in getting here. More than ever do we feel the urgent need of quicker transportation. And it is apparent to all that we will never get it until we have a railroad. Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county have made liberal subscriptions. So have private individuals here. There is a balance of eight or ten thousand dollars needed. This must be made up in Camden and Currituck. We learn that citizens of Currituck have offered their quota. It is now for Camden to act.

☞ A subscriber, in renewing his subscription for another year, says: "Don't lose your politics, but send on the paper. Cash. Now that elections are over, I suppose Hayes will resume the control of affairs, and administer so well, and in a manner so pleasing to the people as to secure his re-election, and do well enough." We respond AMEN. For four years at last it is to be hoped there will be little occasion to write or talk much politics. Let editors and people devote themselves, earnestly and in good faith, to the revival of business and promoting the material interests of all classes of the people. The NORTH CAROLINIAN will continue to do all it can in this direction.

☞ Some of the Democratic papers of the District complain that they have not been sustained by their party friends. We can justly make the same complaint. It is too much the case that the politicians of both parties expect their editors to be the pack horses, fighting their party's battles, advocating the claims of its nominees and live on "wind and air." As for us, we purpose dropping dead heads, and, while we do not wish to force our paper on any one who really does not want to read it, we feel neither hesitancy or deficiency in appealing to the Republicans of the District to help us. They can do it in several ways; First, by subscribing (those who have not done so) and paying *in advance*; Secondly, by urging their friends and neighbors to do likewise, and thirdly, by sending us all the news of interest in their respective neighborhoods. Let each one do these three things and the NORTH CAROLINIAN can be made the mouthpiece and organ of the people of the district.

☞ It is expected that the United States will wage a deadly war on "Turkey" to morrow. It is not feared, however, that it will involve any serious complications with other nations. It is Thanksgiving.

Local Briefs.

There is talk of reviving the Farmer's Club.—J W Sawyer, Machinest of this place, has made a neat little engine for his business. It is worth looking at.—The Albemarle *House* is for lease.—Mr. Rutter, our Job Printer, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.—Soft *hearts* may harden, but soft *heads* never change.—Sheriff Wilcox is at Raleigh settling with the State Treasurer. He is making a prompt collector and a good officer.—Our Imp. on being asked the question: In what ship has the greatest number of persons been wrecked? promptly answered, Court Ship. Young people beware!—G B Thompson at the Brick Yard has just burned a kiln of splendid brick.—A white man, arrested during the Fair for taking money out of the drawer in Col Davis' Saloon, broke jail on Monday night.—The venerable Mrs Ehringhaus died last night. She was 83 years of age.

Neighboring Counties

BERTIE;—The ladies of the Methodist Church held two concerts at Windsor during Court week.—The case of Ben Smallwood, indicted for the murder of Britten Veal, has been transferred to Washington county.

PERQUIMANS;—Mr Askew is building a new dwelling in Hertford.—Rev J A Weston has been ordained and will continue to have charge of the Episcopal Church.

PAMLICO;—The Republicans of Pamlico made a gain of 172 votes on the vote of 1872, but the democrats, however made larger gains.

Business Locals.

Fowler's store will be closed on Thanksgiving's day.

Fresh mincemeat at Fowler's.

Go to Fowler's for your underclothing

A fifty dollar Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine for sale. Price $20. Inquire at this office.

CHAPTER NOTICE.

The Members of Cherokee Chapter A F & A M, are notified that there will be a meeting of the Chapter at Masonic Hall on Friday night, December 1st By order of the High Priest.

CUT THIS OUT.

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lungs Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggists. J. Q. Ethridge Bertie and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. For sale by

HENRY HOOPER, Edenton.
J. W. TURNER, Hertford.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the cure of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.

March 29, '76—1yr

Tribute of Respect

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Eureka Lodge, No. 317, A. F. & A. M.

The undersigned, appointed to draft resolutions in memory of our departed brother P. M. James L. Ball, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, in response to the summons of the Grand Master of the Universe, our brother James L. Ball has passed beyond the vale, we feel it right and proper that we, the Members of the Lodge of which he was Master, prepare a testimonial of our regard to be entered upon our records and published to the world. Therefore Resolved,

1 That in the death of our late brother and Master our Lodge has lost an active and zealous worker, the Order a devoted member and the community a citizen who always felt a deep interest in promoting the public good. In society he was social and ever ready to perform his share of work and as a member of the fraternity whose sublime principles he always cherished he was conspicuous for devotion to duty.

2. That we sincerely sympathize with the widow and orphans who by this affective dispensation have been bereft of a kind husband and parent.

3. That this testimonial be entered on the minutes of our Lodge, and published, and that a copy be furnished to the family of our departed brother.

P. JOHN,
C. R. JONES,
W. W. GRAVES,
} Com.

Elizabeth City, N. C, Nov. 13, 1876

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD!

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth; nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receip that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, station D. Bible House, New York. 21-6m

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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Causing Indigestion, Pains in the Back and Loins, Neuralgia, Fainting Fits, Nervousness, Defective Memory, Weakness, Pimples on the Face and Body, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Consumption, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Brooding or Melancholy, Pimples of Sight, &c, &c, brought on by

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All letters directed Dr. Clegg, Lock Hospital Baltimore, Md. will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.

Pasquotank County, } In Superior Court.

SUMMONS

State upon the relation of James Luton and wife Caroline V. Luton, Pl'tff.

Against

Stanton Meads, James Forbes, Admr't de bonis non of W. F. Banks dec'd and others, Deft

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
To the Sheriff of Pasquotank county Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Stanton Meads, F M Godfrey, James Forbes, Admr de bonis non W F Banks dec'd, W F Keaton, W W Griffin, Stephen Delon, the Defendants above named if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court to be held for the County of Pasquotank at the Court House in E. City on the 4th monday after the 2nd Monday of January 1877 and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against them for the sum of Six Thousand Dollars and the further sum of Five 5 Thousand Dollars, and the further sum of Four Thousand Dollars and for such other and further relief as may be asked for.

Herein fail not, of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 16th day of October, 1876.

Signed MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court of Pasquotank County.

State of North Carolina, } Supe'r Court.
Pasquotank County. }

State upon the relation of James Luton and wife Caroline F. Luton, Pl'tff.

Against

Stanton Meads, F M Godfrey, James Forbe "Adm'r de bonis non" of W F Banks dec'd and others Defts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by proper affidavits that the Defendant James Forbes Adm'r de bonis non of W F Banks dec'd is not a resident of this State, that due diligence has been made, that personal service of Summons cannot be made on him, as he cannot be found in the State, that a cause of action exists against said defendant in favor of plaintiff—that he is a proper party to this action and that he has property in this State, belonging to his intestate and the Court has jurisdiction of the subject of this action. It is therefore ordered and directed by the Court that publication be made in the *North Carolinian*, a newspaper published in E. City, N. C., once a week for six weeks, notifying the defendant James Forbes "Adm'r de bonis non" of W F Banks dec'd to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court to be held for Pasquotank County, N. C., on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January, 1877 and answer the complaint of plaintiffs, which will be filed in the Clerk's office as denoted in the foregoing summons or judgement will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in said summons. It is further ordered that a copy of this summons and complaint be forthwith deposited in the post office directed to said defendant at his place of residence.

This 16th day of October, 1876.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotank County.

C. W. GRANDY, Att'y for pl't'ff. 18-6t.

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In Chemical ...

Dr. E. F. C...

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NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County held on the 2 inst it was ordered that the place of holding the election in Mt Hermon precinct be changed from Mt Hermon Church to Newbolds Store.

THOS P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

oct 7. 4t

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CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform state color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

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our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Valuable Recipes.

TO PREPARE OX TAIL SOUP, FRENCH STYLE.—Take three ox tails, cut them in short pieces of about half an inch in thickness, put them to soak for three hours in cold water, and change the water two or three times; then bleach them by setting them on the fire and boiling for three minutes; cool, wash and drain them; then put them in a stewpan with three ounces of butter, fry ten minutes, moisten with two quarts of beef broth and two quarts of water, let boil and skim well, season with a little salt, a garnished bunch of parsley, three carrots, two leeks and two stalks of celery tied together, and an onion with two cloves stuck in; boil slowly till done (it takes about three hours); skim all the fat; take out the parsley, carrots, leeks, celery and onion; save the carrots; cook separately in a saucepan two dozen small onions; cut the carrots half an inch long, and with a vegetable cutter cut out round pieces the size of a penny; put the onions and carrots with the ox tails, boil three minutes, skim again and serve.

TO MAKE CHICKEN POTPIE.—Have two well trimmed chickens cut in pieces smaller than for fricassee; put in a saucepan two ounces of butter with four ounces of salted pork cut in square pieces; fry five minutes, put the chicken in, fry five minutes longer; add a tablespoonful of flour, mingle well, moisten with three pints of water, or enough to cover the meat; season with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, a well garnished bunch of parsley, two onions cut in quarters, and let it boil, stirring once in a while, and cook fifteen minutes; then add six large raw potatoes, cut in pieces; boil again till nearly done, take out the bunch of parsley, skim the fat, pour it all in a large earthen baking dish, smooth the surface and let it cool. In the meantime have a sufficient quantity of trimmings of it, roll it down on a floured table to the sixth of an inch in thickness, moisten the edge of the baking dish, lay the paste over the preparation, trim the edges, egg the surface, with the point of a knife trace a few transverse lines in the paste, make a hole in the middle and bake for forty minutes in a moderately hot oven. Serve in the baking dish.

TO PREPARE APPLES, A LA WINDSOR.—Have eight or more large cooking apples, peel and take the cores out of them, rub them with the half of a lemon to keep them white, cook them in a light syrup and drain them on a sieve; spread in a buttered bakingpan, half an inch in thickness, some rice prepared as for rice croquettes, smooth the surface, sprinkle fine sugar over and cook it again for ten minutes in a moderately hot oven. It must be of light brown color and very consistent. With a thin paste cutter cut rounds out of it the size of the apples; set an apple on each of these rounds, fill the inside with peach or apple marmalade, ornament the apple with candied fruits, reduce the syrup to a proper consistency, pour over the apples and serve hot on a dish.

Practical Farmers' Club Notes.

It is probably true that the feed stored over the stables may absorb more or less of the odors escaping from the manure, but this is an evil that may be prevented by a well devised arrangement of flues.

An effort was made to show that butter makers might use their home markets with more profit not only to themselves, but to consumers, if arrangements could be made to keep to the markets regular supplies, of the very best make, thus giving confidence to purchasers, and in some manner restraining the excesses of the city markets. But the subject did not mesh with favor.

I have recently been in a good wheat section, and there I learned the almost universal practice is to roll the ground in the spring.

I know a farmer some years ago who made his chief business fattening steers, and he used to cut his grass and stack it on the same day. He was very successful in his business. The farmer who stacked his hay the same day it was cut, no doubt waited until it was nearly ripe. The better way is to cut green, and when partially cured, cock it up and leave it twenty-four hours or even more. I used to think that I could cure the grass and store it without cocking, drawing it from the windows. Now I am satisfied that the meadow is the best place to do the curing, and that it cannot be done well without putting the well wilted grass up in cocks to sweat. Treated in this way, there is no danger that hay, good when put in, will come out bad.

On the recommendation of a friend I tried some years ago an experiment in packing grass nearly air tight. I took a hogshead and filled it with green timothy cut just as the heads were fully formed. After treading down as closely as I could I pounded it and filled in as space was made until the hogshead was nearly full, and then covered with several inches of earth. The lesson of the experiment was lost, for the hogshead stood in my barn when it was burned and consumed. But I noticed long before that the earth in it settled as though the grass was rotting down, and the odor of grass in process of decomposition was quite apparent.

Cows in the United States.

There is probably $500,000,000 invested in cows in the United States. It does not bring in the yearly interest which it might and ought to yield. The average profit which the ordinary farmer receives from his cows is quite small. But they ought to pay well. If they do not, it shows either a lack of skill or attention on the part of their owners. The great, perhaps the greatest, cause of the loss is, most farmers keep poor cows. A poor cow hardly pays, while a good one pays a handsome profit. It will cost but little more to keep a good cow than a poor one. The former will make from from six to eight pounds of butter per week for forty-two weeks, worth say thirty-five cents per pound, realizing an income of from $88 to $117, while the latter, making only three or four pounds a week, will bring only from $44 to $70 per year.

He Was Tempted and Fell.

The conviction of Charles R. Beckwith for forgery in New York is an event that will give much satisfaction not unmingled with pain. It was a case peculiar to the present epoch. Beckwith was a young man of irreproachable character and undoubted ability. He had the control of an immense business and was implicitly trusted. Taking advantage of the confidence reposed in him, he used the opportunity to defraud his employer, and, it is presumed, to grow rich upon the results of a long series of forgeries. The crime was unmistakably fixed upon him, and yet we are told the verdict of guilty was a surprise to him and his friends. They relied upon his good character to shield him from punishment, and hoped to avoid conviction by pointing to an unspotted business career of many years. Even his private life and his unostentatious surroundings were appealed to as discrediting the direct proofs of guilt. How, it was asked, could this young man have amassed this large sum of money and yet succeed in avoiding all signs of its possession? It was claimed for him that he never lived above his means, nor even up to them. These things were opposed to proofs which could not be controverted in any other way, and it is surprising they failed to enable him to escape. But, after all, there is nothing remarkable in such a course, except in the method employed to amass a fortune which was hoarded as if it had been gathered by years of toil. Mr. Beckwith had no temptation to steal except that which came from an insatiate desire to be rich. It was to such a temptation as this that he yielded, and he pursued his scheme with all the boldness of legitimate speculation, hoarding his gains as so much money earned, but carefully putting them out of sight, so that they might not excite suspicion. The case is one which has a very important lesson, and it is to the punishment of crimes like this that we must look for clearer notions of business integrity in the future.—*Herald.*

"A Little Sperm Ile."

Typheron sighed over his work. Minute after minute, and hour after hour, through twelve long hours of the four-and-twenty, without daring to neglect one of those minutes, Typheron worked the cumbersome machine that cut great masses of iron into shape for after manipulation. Typheron was not a genius; he was only a laborer with his hands, doing just what he was bidden to do by his masters. The machine groaned and creaked, and Typheron, as he lifted the ponderous levers, groaned in unison.

By-and-bye the moralist of the manufacturing district came that way, and looked in upon Typheron; and almost at the same time old Alden Palmer, the millwright and engineer, also dropped in. Old Palmer had heard the groaning of the machinery, and the moralist had been attracted by the groaning of the man. The first contemplated the iron monster, while the other regarded the swart son of toil.

"Thou findest it hard work, my son," the moralist said, sympathizingly.

"Aye, verra hard, my master."

"And yet we must all labor. Our work is before us. Despair not."

"I dono," groaned the laborer, lifting the heavy bar with a deep breath. "It be moity hard sometimes, 'specially when the machine groans as she do now."

"I know, my man, it must be sometimes hard, but forget not the old adage: 'Time, patience and perseverance can accomplish all things.'"

"Well, sir," said Old Palmer, not at all reverent in his bearing, "does your lesson end there?"

The moralist looked up a little inquiringly, and a little superciliously.

"I was but giving the good man a great lesson of life," he said, dogmatically.

"Aye, my man," returned the millwright, with a nod and a smile, just as he might have nodded and smiled at a boy; "but life lessons aren't of much use unless you give them in full. When you come to run a machine like this, time, patience and perseverance may be all very well in their proper places, but I guess our good man would find a little sperm ile more to his purpose just now."

It was plain to be seen that the hard handed engineer commanded most of the grimy laborer's respect at that moment, and the moralist turned away like one disgusted.

A Specimen Tramp "Jour."

A tramp depressed by hunger, but bristling with ambition to work, came into the office one morning and wanted a "sit." There was nothing for him to do, the foreman told him. But he begged all the harder. He was penniless, hungering, but he could not take charity. He wanted work. His importunities grew so strong that a compositor was induced to vacate his case for the accommodation of the wretched stranger, and the stick and rule were given to him. It seemed as if he could not be thankful enough for the favor. He looked at the copy, at the case, and then around the room with an expression like unto that of a pleased child. Then he mentioned that he would not go to work until he had breakfast. It lacked but an hour of noon, so the foreman said that as the type was needed he had better wait until that time. But he was so faint that he could not possibly lift a type. So a man was dispatched with him to a restaurant, and he breakfasted. He came back with a face radiant with gratitude. He took up the stick again, smiled agreeably at the copy, and said to the foreman:

"I guess I'd better look up a boarding house, eh?"

The foreman kindly volunteered to perform that office for him. Again he toyed with the stick, and again he smiled at the copy. Then he said:

"As this is Saturday and too late in the week to do much, I guess I'll wait till Monday to go to work, so as to commence fresh and square."

There was a sudden commotion, a hasty movement of legs, shooting sticks, planer and a few other articles of less importance, but the stranger reached the door first.

The office is waiting for Monday with considerable anxiety.—*Danbury News.*

What it Costs to Learn.

According to an article in *Scribner's Monthly* for November, the expenses of a student at the leading American colleges varies from $450 to $4,000 a year. These amounts are extremes, it says, and more poor students spend $550 or $600 than $450; the expenses of the majority of wealthy students do not exceed $2,500, and there are only half a dozen among the whole eight hundred who succeed in consuming $4,000. The poor student pays for tuition $150, as does the rich; for room rent, with chum, $22; for board at the club, in which are many of the rich, as well as all of the poor students, $190 ($5 for thirty-eight weeks). The cost of his coal and gas is about $30, and of his textbooks, not less than $20. These five items amount to $412, without including either clothes, washing, or traveling expenses. The expenses of a wealthy Harvard student may thus be estimated: For tuition, $150; for room rent, which is $160 higher than for any other college, $300—but a room renting for this sum is one of the best of college rooms in America; for board, at $8 a week, $304; for attending theaters, concerts, suppers, $500—the conversation a party accused him of being Snodgrass. He confessed, and asked that the matter be kept quiet. Snodgrass, the following day, related the circumstances to Mr. Shaughness, and informed him that he would leave the village. Mr. Shaughness tried to prevail upon him to remain, but he answered: "Now that I am known, I could not rest contented, as the finger of scorn would be pointed at me." Snodgrass departed for parts unknown, after thanking Mr. Shaughness for the kindness bestowed upon him.

A Husband Murderer.

In the criminal court at Washington Johanna Turbin (colored), who was convicted of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation that Executive clemency be extended, was sentenced by Judge McArthur to be hanged on December 29. In passing sentence the court said:

"I do not know that it has ever fallen to the lot of a judicial officer in this District to pronounce sentence of death on one of your sex. This may be accounted for by the fact that women observe the law better than men. The crime of which you have been convicted is a most atrocious and revolting one, and perhaps there never was one committed by either sex which surpasses it in atrocity. The victim was your husband, and after inflicting the fatal blow you mutilated the body in the most dreadful manner. If there ever was a case in which capital punishment is deserved it is this."

Judge McArthur continuing, said that the jury had a repulsion to the hanging of a woman, and had petitioned for the intervention of Executive clemency, and after passing sentence he would sign a paper which would give her her life. He advised her that her life would be passed in prison, and that she need entertain no hope of ever escaping therefrom.

Snakes Showing Money.

The Nelson (La.) *Record* says that Mrs. Hymen Horim went to her milk house to get milk and butter for her morning meal, and as she opened the door a large snake lay coiled before her. She called to her husband to come and kill the snake, which ran under the racks, and in searching after his snakeship, deep in the ground they found an earthen jar, which, upon being brought to light and opened, was found to contain $400.90—$127 in gold, the rest in silver.

A correspondent wants to know the best time made in walking. The best time we know of, says the Norwich *Bulletin*, was when we were going home from an evening lecture one night and made a mile in a little over four hours. We wouldn't have walked so fast, only the old gentleman was expected home at midnight and she had to leave the night key under the mat.

A Hero in Want.

Albany de Fonblanque, the British consul at New Orleans, writes as follows to the *Republican*, of that city: On the seventh of October, 1859, the British steamship Connaught, 4,000 tons, sprang a leak which gained upon her so rapidly that by the next morning the water had extinguished her engine fires, leaving her a coffin for 601 human beings, sinking slowly but surely in a heavy sea. In this condition, and while 150 miles from Boston harbor, fire (which had been smoldering for some days, unknown) burst out, and doubled the chances for death. She was an iron ship, and soon her sides became so hot that they hissed and steamed as she rolled, deeper and deeper. There was a race between fire and water for all those lives, and do the best they could the boats would not be able to save a third of them from one death or the other. The American brig Minnie Schaefer, 198 tons, Captain John Wilson, saw the blazing, sinking steamer, and bore down to her assistance. So slow and difficult was the labor of getting the passengers into and out of the boats that only two hundred could be transferred to the brig before sundown. Then John Wilson said: "It is a horrible thing to see them going down and so many people yet on board the wreck, settling down and burning up. I will do all in my power to save them." He nobly kept his word. As good a sailor as he was a man, he came down to the leeward of the wreck, made fast to her, and before midnight the last man on her deck—the captain—had passed into the brig safely. Try to picture it. A great ocean steamer, with water pouring in from without to fill her up and fire coming within to burn her down; over four hundred lives in the balance. Any lurch she made might have been her last, and if she had rolled over and sunk—what hope for the little brig! She did not sink just then. John Wilson left her, a sheet of flame, and landed his priceless cargo safe at "generous Boston." In recognition of his courage, humanity and good seamanship the British government gave him a gold watch and chain. The company to which the Connaught belonged presented him with $1,500; Boston added a silver service and medals; testimonials and subscriptions in plenty came in. Nor were his crew forgetten in the general enthusiasm. Then came the war. Some sums granted to him were withdrawn; property in which he had invested his money was destroyed. He is sixty-four years of age, is disabled by failing eyesight from following his profession; his wife is a confirmed invalid; all his testimonial gifts have been sold or left in pledge for bread, and this once self-reliant and always brave and true man is utterly destitute. Shall we not paraphrase his own words and says: "This is a horrible affair, to see the sun going down upon the wreck with so much good yet on board. We will do all in our power to help him." Before I make an appeal abroad for this afflicted hero, it is only fair that his countrymen should be given the opportunity—I may almost say the privilege—of assisting him.

Early Days of Oil.

The humors of oildom in the early days are many. A story is told of the owner of a barren farm who was advised by a shrewd neighbor to "plant it" with oil. He took the hint, purchased a quantity of crude petroleum and poured it on the surface of the streams and springs upon his land. The report soon spread abroad of surface indications on the land, and an army of oil hunters descended upon the proprietor. He sold his land at a fabulous figure, retaining a royalty of one-eighth of the oil. The fortunate landowner thought he had a pretty good joke on the speculators, but as it turned out they had a better one on him. They put up their derrick, sent down their drill, and struck a flowing well yielding over one hundred barrels a day.

The origin of petroleum was a never ending topic of discussion among the oil men. A theory anvanced by an old whaling captain—and, by the way, the number of veteran "blubber hunters" who have engaged in the petroleum business is somewhat remarkable—is worthy of record. He explained the deposit of oil by the hypothesis, that a large shoal of whales were stranded in Western Pennsylvania at the time of the subsidence of the flood, and that the oil borers were simply tapping the blubber. His theory was, however, not generally accepted save among brother whalers.

A Reminiscence.

The Fishkill (N. Y.) *Journal* says: The noted J. Snodgrass, who figured prominently in the Burdell-Cunningham case in New York city in the year 1857, recently turned up at Wappinger's Falls, Dr. Burdell at the time of the murder was forty-five years old. The inmates of the house besides the deceased, to whom it belonged, were Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, a widow; her daughters, Augusta and Helen; a young fellow of eighteen named Snodgrass, a friend of the Cunninghams and attached to the daughter Helen. A few weeks ago Snodgrass applied to P. H. Shaughness, at his boot and shoe establishment, gave his name as George Reed, and requested work. He was employed, and proved himself an apt workman. The other evening, having imbibed pretty freely, he became talkative, and during the conversation a party accused him of being Snodgrass. He confessed, and asked that the matter be kept quiet. Snodgrass, the following day, related the circumstances to Mr. Shaughness, and informed him that he would leave the village. Mr. Shaughness tried to prevail upon him to remain, but he answered: "Now that I am known, I could not rest contented, as the finger of scorn would be pointed at me." Snodgrass departed for parts unknown, after thanking Mr. Shaughness for the kindness bestowed upon him.

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FARMING BY WHOLESALE.

How Thirty-Six Thousand Acres of Wheat are Headed and Stored in Two Months.

Glen farm, on the Sacramento river, in California, contains *fifty-six thousand* acres, of which *thirty-six thousand* acres are sown with grain. The ranch is run by laborers, and constitutes a little city of itself. When work is in full running order, say in July, it is carried on from seven different points. At this time the working force is nine hundred people, and they have the latest improved machinery to aid them. The grain is cut with headers, leaving the straw to be plowed in as manure. The headers used have sickle blades from twelve to sixteen feet long, and just above this knife is a revolving frame that catches the tops of the grain stalks and bends them over the blade. After the sickle has done its work, the heads of the grain, together with the portion of the stalk that has been cut off with them, fall to the rear upon a traveling belt some forty inches broad, which, running up over a shoot projected from the left side of the header, carries the grain out of the header and tips it overboard into a header wagon, which is always in attendance.

One working party consists of one separator, five or six headers, one engine, some twenty-five header wagons, seventy or eighty men, and the same number of horses and mules. Most of the men are Americans, but there is a sprinkling of three or four other races; among them, strange to say, the Portuguese.

The work is systematized thus: One of these working parties places itself in a certain position, and then cuts over an allotted section. For example: in case a mile square of grain is to be cut and thrashed, the area is divided, suppositiously, into nine equal parts, and the working force attacks each of these in regular order, advancing from one to another on successive days.

Suppose that upon one of the many days of the harvest season you get out of bed at an unusually early hour, and again climb to the house top.

You will sweep the horizon with your glass. Hardly to be seen, even with that, are some curiously shaped dots, moving slowly hither and thither. They seem to crawl like insects, some going north, some south, some east, and some west. After a while you will distinguish that nearly every one of these dots is of a deep red color. A little later you recognize the awkward shape of the separators, and the broad topped funnels of the engines. Throngs of people, most of them in wagons, yet some afoot, follow on behind. After a while all of these now widely separated groups will come to a standstill. They have taken up their positions for the onslaught upon the grainfields as deliberately and with as much thought as batteries take up positions for battle.

When one of these corps approaches its station, a header, with its attendant wagons, is sent forward to cut a clear place in the center of the area to be worked upon that day. The machine is pressed upon the wheat, devouring it as it goes, and then, having accomplished a proper distance, turns and works in a circle, cutting out a bare spot from three to five acres in extent. This is the point from which seventy acres of wheat are to be hewed down, cast into the thrasher, and sacked for market before sundown.

Then the separator and engine, and all the teams, move forward up the lane, and into the circle. The first comes to a halt in the center, the second takes up its position in the rear, and the headers at once attack the wheat; the first taking the first swath of the encircling grain, the next the second, a little in the rear, and so on.

The belting between the engine and separator is adjusted, and the engineer starts his fires. The shoots that are to convey the grain from the canvas on the ground upon which it is pitched from the header wagons are attached, and the bag fillers bring up their sacks. All the lids that cover the inner works of the great machine are drawn over and all is made fast. The wheels are locked, as are those of the engine. Great care is taken to keep all things on as perfect level as may be, to insure the proper economy of force.

They try the engine. It is all right. The separator clatters in tune, and nothing is amiss. Now, then, for the grain! In a moment the wagons begin to unload. Huge forkfuls are pitched upon the ground, from which it is borne into the recesses of the separator. Then there ensues a strange combination of tremendous noises—a sound of grinding, a sound of brushing, a sound of thumping, and a sound of roaring. The entire fabric shivers from top to bottom, and from out every crevice there pours a thin sheet of dust. The upper part belches out the waste, hundreds of pounds and tons of chaff, and a stifling cloud follows it. In a second everything is on springs. The men who fill the bags hang them at the edges of the troughs. The brown flood comes pouring down—a stream of clear kernels of wheat—and the day's work fairly begins. From the largest separator in the field there run out six sacks, or eight hundred pounds of grain, fit for market, each minute. This machine, one day in August, 1874, thrashed five thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine bushels. Its owner calls it the Monitor. All the engines have names as well—Gladiator, Phœnix, Mars, and the like. No one would ever be mad enough to call one of these Ceres, for instance. There is no suggestion of gentleness, or grace, or poetry, in the whole field. All is ingenuity, precision, order, force. A cry of admiration rises to one's lips time and again, but the sensation is the same that one feels upon witnessing a string of ten strikes in a bowling alley, only a thousand times extended.

It is great to see the headers keep their circles of destruction, hewing down the fair expanse of bowing golden heads as a ship hews down the crested waves, and to hear the smooth, unending clickclack of their glistening sickles. Even the movements of the ungainly red wagons that wait upon them have an unfailing order that has a strange power to please.

Most of the men are dressed in brown canvas jumpers and overalls, and wear broad brimmed hats of straw or felt. Not one of them is idle, nor seems to wish to be. Most of them are driving. Some are pitching, a few are feeding the separator, a few more are filling, sewing and carrying away the bags, and some are brushing away the heaps of chaff. Early in the day there is plenty of talk and laughter, but later on, as the work tells and the sun grows hot, the tongues become silent, and the hubbub of the machines alone fills the air.

At noon a huge van is driven upon the field, laden down with a dinner of meat, vegetables and pies, all well cooked and very palatable. Farm hands, like fishermen, nowadays are epicures. This van is so constructed that its sides form broad tables. The cooks who serve stand in the body of the wagon, and the diners range themselves around the outside. All are sheltered by a screen of wood or canvas overhead.

By nightfall all the seventy acres are bare; that is, not a head of wheat is left. A trampled stubble higher than one's knee remains to tell the tale, but all the beauty and worth have departed, and the place is desolate. To-morrow the same scene will be enacted in another section of the same size, and a similar bustle and uproar will ensue, and a similar pile of plethoric brown bags piled very high will reward the labor of the day.

It must be remembered that there are six other corps, exactly like the one described, at work simultaneously upon the Glenn ranch. Seven throngs of men and two hundred and fifty machines will labor incessantly for over two months to deplete these vast fields of their splendid yield.

This is not from "Daniel Deronda." "She was plump and beautiful, and he was wildly fond of her. She hated him, but, womanlike, strove to catch him." What was his? A flea.

A Nevada man, being commanded by a robber to throw up his hands, obeyed promptly, and concealed his money in them. The robber searched his clothing, but not his hands, and so got no booty.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A report from Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory, says a village of five hundred lodges of Shoshones was attacked on the thirtieth of October by a large Sioux war party, estimated at 1,200 lodges, at Pointed Rock, about ninety miles from Camp Stambaugh. As far as learned, only one Shoshone, named Humpy, escaped. He was the Indian who saved the life of Capt. Henry in Gen. Crook's second fight last summer..... James Weeden, Sam Collyer, "Fiddler" Neary, Richard Goodwin and John Clark, on trial at Salem, N. J., as principals or assistants in the late fatal prize fight between Weeden and Walker, were found guilty of manslaughter....Frank Beebe, aged eighteen years, bookkeeper of the West Troy (N. Y.) bank, is a defaulter to the amount of $4,000.....Turkey has conceded to Russia's demand for a six weeks' armistice, and the necessary papers have been signed....Much damage is reported from the interior of Cuba, on account of inundations....H. D. Simpson's glove factory at Chatham, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss heavy; insured $15,500....The extensive barns of C. W. Pierce at Derby Line, Vt., were totally destroyed by fire, with their contents. Loss, $30,000.....A man named Jackson and his wife, while returning to the American side from the Canadian shore in a small boat, were drowned....By a collision between a passenger and freight train near Linden, N. J., on the Pennsylvania railroad, one man was killed and several injured.

The pugilists Weeden, Goodwin and Collyer, convicted at Salem, N. J., were sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Clark and Neary were sentenced for one year each.....Colored outlaws broke into a house near Aiken, S. C., and murdered a Mr. Hauseman and his nephew. After ransacking the premises they set fire to them.....While Wm. Payne was being transferred from Sing Sing prison to Auburn prison, he got through a car window while the train was running, and falling on his head was killed..... A fire broke out in a stable in St. Lawrence, a small Canadian town near Montreal. The surrounding buildings were all of wood, and the wind, which at the time was blowing almost a gale, spread the fire with such rapidity that the whole eastern part of the town remaining intact from the fire of September 3 was almost immediately a mass of flames. About twenty buildings were burned.....A Kansas court has appointed two receivers of the Kansas Pacific railroad on an application from the trustees of a mortgage covering the entire road....Wm. Wheatley, the old time actor, is dead..... The crop returns for October place the wheat yield at 245,000,000 bushels—a reduction of nearly one-sixth. The rye crop is four per cent. under that of last year.

Gen. Miles, commanding the troops on the Yellowstone, after fighting, defeating, and pursuing Sitting Bull and the confederated tribes under him, accepted the surrender of four hundred lodges of Indians belonging to the Cheyenne agency. The tribes surrendered five of their principal chiefs as hostages as guarantee of their faithful compliance with the terms of the capitulation. These bands are to go at once to the agency, where upon their arrival they will submit to the requirements of the government.....Engineer Scott and Fireman Keifer were killed by a railroad collision near Shoals, Ind..... The New York schooner Early Bird, from Santo Domingo, was abandoned at sea by her captain and part of the crew, the balance, three men, having been drowned in a fierce gale.....O'Leary, the American pedestrian, walked 502 miles in less than six days in Liverpool, England, thus beating Weston's best walk by a mile.....By the breaking of a truck of a sleeping car near Edmondson, Tenn., one passenger was killed and about twenty others more or less injured.

Judge McAllister, the judge who sat in the Sullivan-Hanford trial in Chicago, has received a request, signed by eight thousand business men, asking him to resign.....John Baldwin went to his home in New York in an intoxicated condition, and during an altercation with his son was so severely injured on the head as to cause death. The son was arrested....Larry Holton died in Newark, N. J., from lockjaw occasioned by a bite on the thumb received from a companion during a drunken quarrel....The floods in Cuba ruined about twenty plantations.....President Lerdo has been declared re-elected by the Mexican congress.....Cardinal Antonelli, principal adviser to the Pope, is dead..... The United States supreme court has refused permission for a female lawyer to practice in that court.

A Japanese naval and military force attacked the insurgents at Hagri, in the province of Nagato. The insurgents were beaten and fled.....Mrs. John Bowman, of Washington, Me., aged ninety-five years, was burned to death while in bed, the bedclothes catching from an open fire.....The life saving stations on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island have rescued 3,168 persons in the last four years..... An attempt was made at night to steal the remains of President Lincoln from the cemetery vault at Springfield, Ill. The plot was suspected some time since, and Elmer Washburne, United States Detective Tyrrell and his assistants watched the vault. The scoundrels broke in the outer and inner doors of the vault, opened the several cases of the sarcophagus, and were about to make off with the remains when the detectives accidentally discharged a pistol, which alarmed the vandals, and they fled precipitately, escaping in the darkness. A slight clew to their identity remains, and their capture is probable.....The Duchess of Aosta, ex-queen of Spain, is dead.....During a drunken altercation in New York city John Fitzsimmons was killed by having an umbrella tip jammed through one of his eyes into his brain.

The vote of the city of New York, at the late election, was as follows: Robinson, Dem., 111,519; Tilden, Dem., 111,268; and Ely, Dem., 111,233. Mr. Ely's majority is the largest (53,706), because Dix went behind his ticket. Tilden's majority is 53,262 over Hayes, and 53,027 over all. Robinson's majority is 52 784. Calvin, Dem., for surrogate, has a majority of 10,000. Of the district aldermen nine are from Tammany, one from Anti-Tammany and three Republicans. The board will stand seventeen Democrats to five Republicans. The Democrats elect seven of the eight Congressmen, McCook, Rep., beating Ward, Dem., in the eighth district. Tammany elects fifteen assemblymen, Anti-Tammany one, and the Republicans five.

Victor Hugo wrote to a "fraternal banquet" of workingmen that he "couldn't be present, but sent them a shake of the hand from the bottom of his heart."

Merchant's Gargling Oil has won for itself a world-wide reputation as a liniment useful in rheumatism, sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, etc. This preparation was first manufactured in 1833, and since then has steadily grown into the favor and confidence of the people. The long term of years during which it has constantly been brought to the notice of the public, together with its immense sale, give evidence of an inherent value which cannot be doubted. An objection to its use—that of staining the skin—has been entirely removed, so that it now leaves no stain whatever. Although called "Family Oil," and prepared intentionally for human flesh, it answers as well for beasts; and will be found one of the best remedies for all purposes, where a liniment is required, that has ever been manufactured.—*The Druggist, New Lebanon, N. Y.*

We would advise those of our readers whose buildings or fences require painting, or whose roofs are in need of repairs, to send at once for pamphlet and price list of Asbestos Paints, Roofing, Roof Paint and Cement. These articles, which are of unquestioned reliability, are also the most economical of any in use for such purposes. The Centennial Exposition medal and diploma of merit have been awarded to the manufacturer, Mr. H. W. Johns, 87 Maiden Lane, New York, who within the past twenty years has built up the most extensive and successful business in this line in the world. Mr. Johns also manufactures Asbestos paper, cloth, steam pipe and boiler coverings, steam packing, sheathings, etc., which are in use in every civilized country.

At our request Orgain & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Joe Butts was in a Cincinnati jail accused of robbing a bank in another part of Ohio. He wore a long, heavy beard, and the sheriff, who daily expected the arrival of one of the bank officers who could identify the prisoner, gave a strict order that the whiskers must not be cut off. One morning, however, Butts' face was found clean shaven, and the alteration in his appearance was so great that the bank officers could not recognize him as the robber. An investigation is to be made to find out who enabled him to shave or be shaved.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

One More Unfortunate.

Almost every day the papers chronicle the suicide of some poor unfortunate whose mind has been enfeebled by dyspepsia, over whose earthly horizon a heavy gloom has gathered from the untold and unutterable agonies of this cruel complaint. Dyspepsia is one of the most depressing diseases afflicting humanity. It is cosmopolitan in its nature—no country is exempt from its visitations, no family free from its attacks. There is a balm in Gilead; it comes in the shape of the Peruvian Syrup. For years it has been scattering its blessings abroad. There is, probably, no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the Peruvian Syrup as dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of many of our first citizens proves.

Cut This Out.

The Grand Central Hotel, Broadway, New York, is, in every respect, a first class hotel. It has few equals, no superiors. Every line of stages pass the door. It is easy walking distance to principal stores and places of amusement. The rooms are large, airy and elegantly furnished. The table and attendance all the most fastidious could desire, and last, but not least, the prices have been reduced to $2.50 and $3 per day.

Physicians are Amazed,

Patients delighted, the doubtful silenced, and all who have yes to see, or ears to hear, more than satisfied by the absolute certainty with which Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar cures coughs, colds, hoarseness and every affection of the lungs and throat, tending to consumption. For sale by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The Rev. Matthew Bonner, M.D., late medical missionary to China, is curing thousands of cases of dyspepsia, ladies' "morning sickness," foul breath, and all disorders of the stomach and liver, by the use of "Ching." It is the Chinese sovereign remedy for these disorders. Send $1 for a box, or a stamp for a circular, to post-office box 111, Troy, N. Y.

In consequence of the many inferior imitations, the manufacturers of the celebrated "Matchless" brand of plug tobacco have been compelled to protect themselves by a trade mark. Every plug now has the words "Matchless P. L. Co." thereon. The Pioneer Tobacco Co., 124 Water St., N.Y., are the manufacturers.

A case of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer, and appeared like part of the breast bone. Used internally and externally.

The sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease use well known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.

Mr. W. C. Coup, manager of the N. Y. Aquarium, has had made, at great expense, a beautiful chromo of the Aquarium for persons who cannot visit it. As a picture it would be cheap at five times the price. See adv't.

Premature loss of hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	07¾ @	10¾
Common to Good Do	07¾ @	07¾
Milch Cows	5 00 @	75 00
Hogs—Live	06¾ @	06¾
Dressed	07¾ @	08¾
Sheep	04¾ @	05¾
Lambs	06¼ @	06¼
Cotton—Middling	12 @	12¼
Flour—Extra Western	5 60 @	6 75
State Extra	5 70 @	7 10
Wheat—Red Western	1 28 @	1 28
No. 2 Spring	1 28 @	1 28
Rye—State	85 @	90
Barley—State	90 @	92½
Barley Malt	80 @	1 30
Oats—Mixed Western	2¾ @	30
Corn—Mixed Western	74 @	80
Hay, per cwt	50 @	90
Straw, per cwt	50 @	80
Hops...'76—'[illegible]	10 @	20
Pork—Mess	17 75 @	17 25
Lard	10¾ @	10¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	16 00 @	17 00
No. 2, new	8 00 @	8 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	5 75
Herring, Scaled, per box	23 @	25
Petroleum—Crude	15¾ @16¾	Refined—24
Wool—California Fleece	18 @	31
Texas "	16 @	28
Australian "	33 @	41
Butter—State	22 @	34
Western Dairy	23 @	26
Western Yellow	26 @	28
Western Ordinary	16 @	18
Cheese—State Factory	08 @	18¾
State Skimmed	06 @	07
Western	06 @	12
Eggs—State	28½ @	29

BUFFALO.

Flour	5 25 @	9 75
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 23 @	1 23
Corn—Mixed	81 @	81
Oats	36 @	36
Rye	67 @	70
Barley	90 @	92

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	08¾ @	09¾
Sheep	04¾ @	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	08¾ @	08¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75 @	6 10
Wheat—Red Western	1 25 @	1 25
Rye	72 @	72
Corn—Yellow	68 @	67
Mixed	55½ @	56
Oats—Mixed	30 @	33
Petroleum—Crude	15¾ @ 6	Refined—2